FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
y Edward J. Hale,
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for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are request-
the number of insertions desired, or
be continued till forbid, and charged

ers to the Editor must be post paid.

HATS! HATS!

ubscriber is now receiving, at the North
corner of Market Square, a *Splendid sup-*
ATS and CAPS, which will make his
e most complete ever offered in this
mprising gentlemen's superfine fashion-

d drab beaver,
broad brim, do.
broad and narrow brim plain Russia,
shionable and broad brim Castors,
do do do do
do
a gres variety,
Raccoon,
Mink, and Musk-rat drab,
do
wool,
men's superfine, fur sealed CAPS.
e also continues to manufacture all
rs to order.

DAVID GEE.
y 20 1837. 77 f.

NEW BOOKS.

HARP'S Life of Walter Scott; 5th vol. of
ock; Book of the United States; Lamb's
ntleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Pre-
ke of Monmouth; Vandelheur; Embassy;
ie; Graham's Lectures; Home I live in;
ar; American Almanac; Recollections
thern Matron: The Love Token; Dick's
mplete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Hop
e Romish Church; The Contrast; The
Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron
plete. Together with a variety of School
st received by

E. J. HALE.
g 24.

STAGES,

Salisbury and Morganton.

ages from Fayetteville, for Salisbury, are
in operation. They leave Fayetteville
rnings of Monday and Friday, at Five
and arrive at Salisbury on the evenings of
days, to tea. Returning, they leave Sa-
the same mornings at 4 o'clock, and ar-
etteville on the evenings of the next
engers rest nine hours at night, at Al-
more County. Fare $8 50. These Sta-
et with my line from Salisbury to Mor-
ns route affords great facilities for mer-
the interior, to visit Fayetteville for the
of their Goods, exchange of moneys, pur-
afts, &c. &c, as it is the cheapest, most
s, and most direct route between the
s At Fayetteville Stage lines leave ev-
r the North and South.
CARMICHAEL, Proprietor,
BROWN, (Lafayette Hotel) Agent,
Fayetteville,
C. CURRY, Agent, Carthage,
HAGUE, Agent, Salisbury,
M YOUNG, Agent, Statesville,
C. PEARSON, Agent, Morganton.
y 24, 1838. 76-3m.

C Journal, Raleigh Star, Salisbury Ca-
and the Watchman, will insert the above
nths, and forward their accounts to the
r at Wilkesborough J. C.

IMPORTED
LATTERER,
r of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at
k Market, (England,) first October
meeting of 1834.)

THIS splendid English
Race-horse (the property of
Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, U. S.
A.) will make his first season in
, under the direction of the undersigned,
on Judge Strange's Myrtle Hill estate,
les north of Fayetteville, on the old Ra-
ad, and be let to Mares at $50 the season,
nsure, and Fifty Cents to the Groom—the
to be paid or secured to be paid, before
es are taken away.
eason will commence on the 15th Februa-
end on the 15th July. Extensive Clover
ss Pastures provided for Mares, and sepa-
for such as may have young foals, and
ell fed at thirty cents per day Every
ll be taken to guard against accidents, but
designed cannot be responsible for any
y occur, nor for escapes Coloured ser-
nt with mares, boarded gratis.

PEDIGREE.

TTERER was got by Muley (son of Orville
famous mare Eleanour) and is, therefore,
ther of the celebrated imported *Leviathan,*
sse, and of imp. Margrave, winner of
easter St. Leger in 1832; his dam Clare,
Lord Egremont in 1834, was got by Mar-
ndam Harpalice, by Giovanni, g gran-
zozo by Driver—Fractions by Mercury—
cker—Everlasting by *Eclipse*
, the sire of Flatterer, was the best bred
Orville, the winner of the St. Leger, and
apital Stallion, having covered at as high
Orville is the sire of Emilius, now cover-
Sovereign, and grand sire of imported Priam,
in this country at $150, Plenipo, cover-
Sovereign, (all three winners of the Derby,)
d Sapredon Oxygen, winner of the Oaks,
e Tranby, imported Merman, &c. Muley
sire of Vesper, winner of the Oaks, of
ich, imported Leviathan, imported Mar-
ge. Muley is out of Eleanour, the best
her day, having won both the Derby and
ks. Eleanour by Whisker, that famous
(the stout sort,) is the grandam of import-
rough, whose get in this country, ran fast
ll so much distinction, and is sister to Cres-
ton's dam.
Flatterer's dam, was out of Harpalice by
n, the best four mile horse of his day, and
ion, *equal to any of any age.*
erer, like his sire Muley, who was said to
largest horse, thorough bred in the king
ll to be equal to 20 stone, (280 lbs) is a
of the largest size, full sixteen hands high,
rse power, large bone, great substance,
tion, long stride, sound constitution, and
st temper. His colour is a fine brown.
whole. It will be seen that his pedigree
ck to the famous old English Eclipse in an
y short, and as rich a line as could be de-

HISTORY AND PERFORMANCES.

Flatterer was bred by Mr Nowell, in 1831, and run in England, by Sir Mark Wood. He was imported by Mr. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N York, by whom he was placed in the stable of Robert L. Stevens, Esq , near the Union Course, Long Island, who trained and run him in this country.—His performances, both in England and in this country, are creditable to his noble stock. His first appearance in England was in his three year old form, (in 1834) for the renewal of the two thousand guinea stakes, at New Market, when he ran a capital second to *Glencoe,* who has been imported into this country at a high figure. The following is the record:

"NEW MARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING
Tuesday, April 29, 1834

Renewal of the 2000 Guinea Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovs each, half forfeit For three year old colts 8st. 7lbs, (119lb.) and fillies 8st 4lb. (116 lb.) R. M. 28 subs.

Lord Jersey's ch. c. Glencoe, Robinson,	1
Sir M Wood's br. c. Flatterer, by Muley,	2
Mr. Yates' ch. c Bentley,	3

Mr. Mills' b. c. brother to Kate; Lord Orford's b. c Paris, by Waterloo out of Posthuma; Lord Lowther's b. c. by Reveller, out of Tricrac; and Mr. Gully's Viator, also started but were not placed."

On the 29th of May following, he started for the Derby at Epsom, won by Plenipo, and was not placed. 123 subs 22 started, three placed.

At the New Market, First October Meeting, he *won* the Grand Duke Michael Stakes.

"NEW MARKET, FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.

Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs. each. For 3 yr old, 8st 7lb (119lb) and fillies 8st. 3lb. (116lb.) A F. Twenty-six subs.

Sir Mark Wood's br. c. Flatterer, by Muley,	1
Mr Yates's ch. c. Bentley,	2
Duke of Grafton's ch. c. Olympic, by Reveller,	3
Lord Orford's b. c. Paris, by Waterloo,	4
Mr.——'s Dick,	5

Flatterer was now purchased for Mr. Wadsworth and shipped for America. After an unusually long passage, *during which he never laid down!* he was landed at New York the latter part of July, 1835, was put in training without the possibility of preparation, but, notwithstanding, ran two very creditable races, one of which, mile heats, he won, beating two Eclipse colts and a filly by the same horse. In the following Spring, he was beaten by Mingo, three mile heats, running second to him, and beating Cadmus, by Eclipse, Sydney, by Sir Charles, and the Jewess, by Henry, in the first neat, when he was drawn.

Of this race, the New York Spirit of the Times contained the following account: "Cadmus had the pole, Mingo the out side. They got away in a cluster, the Jewess making "a spurt" between the stand and first gate that quite used her up, when Cadmus and *Flatterer* took up the running, Mingo and Sydney lying well up, the first under a hard pull. Finding Cadmus disliked the pace, Willis held him up after the second mile and Mingo headed the field with ease. Flatterer maintained his stride to the end, running a very handsome second to Mingo, who, for a single three miles can pull to the fastest horse in the country, and come home a head. Cadmus could not run in the mud—and his friends did not expect much from him, though he ran 2d the next heat, Flatterer having been withdrawn after a *very creditable performance.* Sanford rode him in tip top style, and *had he carried* 168*lb. would have flung the mud in the face of the best of them.*"

Flatterer did not start in the Fall nor succeeding Spring. He was purchased by W L. Corbin, Esq , of Va , and placed in the Stable of J. S. Corbin, Esq , of Fairfield, who furnishes the annexed account of his promise:—"In regard to the promise "Flatterer" gave, while in training by me, of making a good race-horse, I can with sincerity, and, I think, truth, say, that it was decidedly *flattering.* In his mile trial he beat "Whig" (a very fast horse) several lengths, and exhibited very good symptoms at "the finish," of an ability to run a long distance successfully. I witnessed a race on Long Island, last Spring twelve months, between him and several other very sharp nags, two mile heats, in which Flatterer was a good deal over "the foot" of any of them. I considered him then a better horse than he showed for, as he had had but a poor chance to recover from the unusually long and rough voyage across the Atlantic, and the injudicious races he had been made to run the Autumn previous, very recently after his landing. Had his *frog* been sound when he went into training this Fall, he would, *undoubtedly,* have made *distinguishing* and successful races in the campaign. I would as soon breed from Flatterer as any untried Stallion in the country His blood is as pure as a horse's can be, and his family all run. He runs back very shortly to the English Eclipse, and is a horse of *uncommon* speed himself, and, I think of bottom too. His fine size should recommend him to breeders who may have small or slight mares. His action is *remarkably good* indeed. I have given the Groom the requisite instructions, though from his *good temper* none were needed. His health and appetite are as good as can be. I turned him out during the training on account of diseased frogs, made so from standing in a foul stable at the North. W L. Corbin says of him, "I am sure he will fulfil the promise expected of him in Carolina."

Mr. White, of Northampton county, who was desirous of procuring Flatterer to stand in that county, says "I feel convinced that Flatterer would be excellent Stock for this section, as we have a large number of Archie, Hal, Tonson, and Luzborough mares Such material, when built upon by such bone as Flatterer's, would insure good produce. Our Tonson's, Luzborough's and Hal's all lack bone Flatterer having a good share of size and bone, would have added much to our Stock. Upon the whole I am much pleased with him His rear parts I think first rate, and his countenance, to a man of soul, is daily bread "

In a letter to the owner, dated New York, Sept 25th, 1837, W. L. Corbin remarks, "Before touching on your proposition, I will remark for your edification and benefit, what fell from the lips of a notable fancyer of the 'blood of noble breeds' this morning. Mr Boardman, of Alabama, now here, chanced to be at Newmarket, England, when "Flatterer" ran, and says he gave great promise, and stood high in the Sporting circles, as does all his Stock."

Flatterer is yet untried as a Stallion—but as all his Stock in this country have established a high reputation as sure foal-getters, it is expected he will maintain it.

The undersigned repeats the assurance that the strictest and most careful attention will be paid to mares sent to Flatterer, and pledges himself to deliver them in good order and condition when taken away. And he will remark for the information of breeders who may be desirous of obtaining a cross of as noble blood as ever coursed the veins of the horse, that, as advantageous offers have been made for his services in the race-horse region, this will be the only Season he can make here.

MOSES BRANCH.
January 15*th,* 1838. 77 4w

☞The Raleigh Register and Standard, Salisbury Watchman, Hillsborough Recorder, Halifax Advocate and Wilmington Advertiser, will publish the above four weeks and forward their accounts to this Office.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER Steamer Henrietta, superior Northern Cider, Do. do. Vinegar.

DAVID SHAW.
Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1838. 77-3w

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1837.

Henry W. Stricklin & Co. } *Original Attachment,*
vs. } Levied on several
Robert C. Hattaway. } tracts of Land and one Wagon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Robert C. Hattaway, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court.* That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for six weeks successively, for the defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our Superior Court of Law, to be held for Anson County, at the Court House, in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, to replevy, plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's claim,

Witness, *Jno A McRae,* Clerk, of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, A. D., 1837.

77] JNO. A. McRAE, C. S. C.

Just Received and for sale by the Subscriber,

DR. SHERWOOD'S Electro-Magnetic Remedies for CHRONIC DISEASES, of the class Hypertrophy, including all the forms of SCROFULA, viz:—

Tubercular Consumption, White Swellings,
Dyspepsia, Scrofulous Sore Eyes,
Chronic Diseases of the Liver,
Of the Heart, Scald Head,
Of the Spleen, King's Evil,
Of the Kidneys, Leucorrhœa, } or Female
Of the Spine, Chlorosis, } Complants.
Menorrhagia, }

These are but different modifications of the same disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis, and curable by the same remedies. Their common cause is an irregular action of the Electro Galvanic forces in the system; they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vetrebœ and glands of the neck, which elicits the Electro-Galvanic Symptoms, and they may be cured by these Electro-Magnetic remedies. The latter are accompanied by a compendious medical treatise, explaining the principles of the discovery upon which they are founded, and stating the manner in which they are to be applied. In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter, is either in a negative or positive state of electricity; and that every motion, in all matter, whether in the largest masses or in the smallest particles, is produced by the attracting and repelling forces of this universal principle. The morbid action which produces disease of the organs or limbs, he proves to be occasioned by the undue preponderance of one of these forces in the system, and his remedies restore health by subduing this irregular action to an equilibrium. By this means, the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected, even in cases where all hopes of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro Magnetic Remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of disease, and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them. The symptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable, can be discovered, under the directions contained in the work which accompanies them, without the aid of a physician, and they can be used with perfect safety and success without dieting or inconvenience, or any further advice than this work affords.

The principles upon which these remedies are prepared, are strictly scientific—and, as such, together with their unequalled success, as curative agents in the diseases mentioned (which annually consign thousands to the grave, and among them many of the loveliest of the human race) have already effected sales to the amount of $1000 per month, for the learned and talented inventor—and among the purchasers, are many of the ablest Northern and Western physicians, for their own practice. Price $10.

J. B. HINTON.
Raleigh, January 17, 1838. 77 3w

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash,* or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together will every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE;*—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street
Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

A Second Hand PIANO,

FOR sale, low. Apply at this Office.
(76tf) *January* 17, 1838.

Irish Potatoes.

50 BARRELS Irish POTATOES, for eating,
50 do yellow do do do planting
For sale by

JAS. G COOK.
January 17, 1838. 76 2m.

HIDES.

5000 LBS. dry salted HIDES, weighing from 25 to 35 lbs each, for sale by

CHARLES T. HAIGH.
January 3, 1838. 74tf.

20 Hhds. SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
25 boxes fresh bunch RAISINS,
1000 lbs. double refined loaf SUGAR, of superior quality, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.
January 2, 1838. 74 3t.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has received for sale, a large assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of the growth of 1837.

E. J. HALE.
December 19, 1837. tf.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway and nuisance, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Nancy, who is supposed to belong to Spencer P. Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE Jailer.
Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838. 76tf.

Just received and for sale,

233 CASKS Fresh THOMASTOWN LIME,
25 Tierces Nova Scotia Plaister Paris, prepared for Manure, and 19 bbls. best Calcined Plaister, for Plastering,
100 bushels Hair, and 50,000 Laths,

All of which I will sell low for Cash. I have been acquainted with the above articles for the last 20 years, and can speak confidently as to the quality at all times. Call on the Subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
January 9, 1838. 75 4w

Kelvin Boarding School,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution closed its second session of the present year on the 15th inst.

The first session of the next year will commence on the 1st Monday in February, and end on the 15th July, including the short summer vacation. The second session will commence on the 16th July and close on the 15th December.

The School will be under the same superintendance and instruction as heretofore

It has been determined to receive no *day Scholars* hereafter into this School.—This determination is the result of experience and in accordance with the opinion of many judicious friends. The number of pupils will be limited; it is therefore important that applications for admission be made at as early a day as possible

Terms: Board and Tuition, $80 per session, payable in advance. Music, Drawing, and Painting, by competent instructers, at the usual rates.

Books and Stationary furnished, for the convenience of pupils, at moderate prices.

W. H. HARDIN.
Near Pittsborough, Dec. 27. 75-tf.

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
January 9, 1838. 75tf

OUTLAWRY.

To all whom it may concern—Greeting:

WHEREAS, it hath been represented unto us, that JIM, a Slave, the property of John Murphy, Sen , hath absconded from his owner, and is at this time lying out, committing injuries of various kinds to the inhabitants of this County:

Now, by virtue of the power vested in us by the act of the General Assembly of this State, and at the request of the owner of said Slave, We do hereby command and require the said Slave forthwith to surrender himself, or return to his said master. And we do also hereby command the High Sheriff of Cumberland county, to take such power with him as he shall think fit and necessary for going in pursuit of and apprehending said Slave; and if the said Slave does not surrender himself within *twenty days* from this date, it shall be lawful for any person or persons to kill and destroy said Slave.

Given under our hands and seals, this 8*th day of January, A D* 1838.

THO. N. CAMERON, *J P.* [*Seal*]
JOSEPH AREY, *J. P.* [*Seal.*]

I will give a reward of $25 for the apprehension, dead or alive, of the above Negro.

JOHN MURPHY.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, from his residence on South Edisto, Willow Swamp, Orangeburg District, S. C., on Monday night, 23d October, a Negro man named HOWARD Said Negro is well proportioned, about 6 feet high, and of black complexion—high forehead, a somewhat prominent nose, full face, and no whiskers; he has a scar on the inner ankle of (I presume) the left foot, produced by a burn, and on one of his arms a mark resembling a letter S. Howard speaks with plausibility and ease; is rather assuming in his address, yet mild and humble in his manners. He is a keen, shrewd fellow—walks erect and fast, and is apt to bear uncommonly on his toes when hurried. According to his own account, he originally belonged to Joshua Lee, a planter near Clinton, Va , to which place it is supposed he will direct his course, or to Norfolk or Richmond. He had on when he went away, blue pantaloons and coat, either a blue or yellow vest, and a black hat. He took with him a pair of saddle bags, and is supposed to have a free ticket.

To any person who will lodge said Negro in jail, so that I get him, if it be in this State, I will pay a reward of fifty dollars, and all reasonable expenses; if in North Carolina, seventy-five dollars and expenses; if in Virginia or Maryland, one hundred dollars and expenses.

WM RILEY.
January 6, 1838. 75 5w

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the Subscriber, by Thomas Cochran for the purposes therein set forth, he will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 10th day of February next, at the Market House, Twenty-Eight Shares of

Lafayette Hotel Stock.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

THOS J. CURTIS, Trustee.
Fayetteville, Jan 9, 1838. 75-tt.

CHEESE.

JUST received by Steam Boat Henrietta, 25 casks prime CHEESE

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 8, 1838. 75tf

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

TO RENT.

THE choice of Pews No. 5 and 30 in the Episcopal Church. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 8. 1838 75tf

Mackerel.

JUST received, No. 1 and No. 3 Mackerel, of 1837 inspection. For sale by

H. LEETE.
December 11, 1837.

A Wagon for sale.

A LIGHT three horse WAGON, entirely new, and ready for the road, with a bow frame, &c.

C. J. ORRELL.
January 1, 1838. 74tf

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.
TUESDAY, January 9.

DEBATE ON MR CALHOUN'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, rose to say a few words. He said that he could vote for neither the fifth nor sixth resolution, in the shape in which they were presented by the Senator from South Carolina Although he had risen to state his objections particularly to the fifth, now that he was up, he would make some general observations on the whole subject of the series of resolutions.

I have voted, (continued Mr. C.) without hesitation, for the first resolutions offered by that Senator, after they were modified or amended, not from any confidence which I have in their healing virtues. I have voted for them as abstract propositions, and in the sense in which I understand them; that is, in the plain natural sense which their language imports. With respect to the point so much insisted upon in this debate, and which had produced great controversy in former times, whether the Constitution is to be regarded as the work of the People of the United States collectively, or of the separate States composing the Confederacy, I have always thought that more importance is attached to it than it deserves. Whether formed in the one mode or the other, the powers granted in the Constitution, and its true interpretation, are exactly the same The real question in considering the instrument is, not how the Constitution was made, but what is it, as it is? What are the powers delegated by it, the powers necessary and proper to carry into effect the delegated powers, its prohibitions? What, in short, is the sum of its whole powers? I have always understood, according to historical fact, that the Constitution was framed by a Convention, composed of delegates appointed by the Legislatures of the several States; and that after it was adopted, it was submitted to Conventions of Delegates, chosen by the People of the several States, each acting separately by and for itself; and, being ratified by the Conventions of a sufficient number, it became the Constitution of the United States, or, in its own language, of the People of the United States.

The series of resolutions under consideration has been introduced by the Senator from South Carolina, after he and other Senators from the South had deprecated discussion on the delicate subject to which they relate. They have occasioned much discussion, in which hitherto I have not participated. I hope that the tendency of the resolutions may be to allay the excitement which unhappily prevails, in respect to the abolition of slavery; but I confess, Mr. President, that, taken altogether, and in connexion with other circumstances, and especially considering the manner in which their author has pressed them on the Senate, I fear that they will have the opposite effect; and particularly at the North, that they may increase and exasperate, instead of diminishing and assuaging the existing irritation. I apprehend that they will only serve to furnish new texts for fresh commentary and further divisions. And I cannot but regard the unnecessary combination of the subject of abolition with that alien and the most exciting of all subjects at the present period, the annexation of Texas to the United States, in the same series of resolutions, as peculiarly unfortunate. I know that Texas is not specially mentioned in the last resolution, but the country will understand the intention and allusion of the resolution as distinctly as if it had been expressly designated. It cannot be forgotten that, immediately after the tidings of the memorable battle of San Jacinto reached this city, the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) expressed in the Senate his opinion that the independence of Texas ought immediately to be recognised, and his wish that, before the adjournment of Congress, it should be annexed to the United States. A resolution now lies upon the table of the Senate, introduced by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Preston,) proposing a contingent annexation of it to the United States. When these facts are borne in mind, will not all understand the last resolution, although abstract in form, as intended to commit the Senate, in advance, to the annexation? Our purpose, our anxious aim, should be to compose the North, to arrest the progress of the spirit of abolition, and to give strength and confidence to the numerous friends of the Union in that quarter. Is it then wise and discreet to blend these two unhappy causes of agitation together? Had we not better keep them separate and distinct, and act on the prudent maxim that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof?

The Senator from South Carolina has offered his resolutions, he tells us, to revive and rally the State rights party But I cannot think that the slaveholding States ought to consent to place their peculiar interests in the exclusive safe-keeping of any one party, however correct some of us may believe its principles to be Are not the clear, undoubted, acknowledged guaranties of the Constitution of those interests far above and superior to any security which can be derived from the particular tenets of any party. Parties rise up and go down, but the Constitution remains a perpetual and sure bulwark against all attacks upon the rights of the slaveholding States, from whatever quarter they may proceed. No, sir, do not let us put our trust in any party exclusively; let us invoke the united guardianship of all—the Whigs, the Democratic party, the Republican party, the Jackson Van Buren party, the Federal party, the Union party, the Nullifiers, and the Locofocos—all, in preserving the inviolability of the Constitution, and protecting against every encroachment delicate and momentous interests, which cannot be seriously touched without endangering the stability of our entire political fabric.

We want in the slaveholding States nothing done here to stimulate our vigilance, or to unite us upon the subject of our present deliberations. We may differ there in the degree of sensibility which we display; but we are all firmly and unanimously resolved to defend and maintain our rights at all hazards. And, should the hour of trial ever come, those who appear now the least agitated will not be behind those who are foremost and loudest in proclaiming the existence of danger. The object of the Senate should be to allay excitement, quiet the public mind, and check the progress of the spirit of abolition at the North, and, above all, to strengthen the well-disposed and to give no advantage to agitators. It was with that view I have inquired of Northern Senators, charged with the presentation of abolition petitions, whether the spirit of abolitionism was spreading; and, if so, what was the cause. Their answer was, that it was increasing; and that the cause was the impression which the abolitionists had been able to make on the Northern mind, that the constitutional right of petition was denied them by the two Houses of Congress. This statement is corroborated and confirmed by information which has reached me through a variety of channels Many who are not abolitionists are induced to join them, because they believe the right of petition has been practically denied On this subject, allow me to read an extract from a letter (the perusal of the whole letter is at the service of any Senator, which I have lately received, addressed to me by a highly intelligent and patriotic gentleman in Rhode Island. [Here Mr Clay read the extract:]

It is well known to the Senate that I have constantly entertained the opinion that the best way to check the spirit of abolition was to receive respectfully, and refer these petitions to the proper committee. That would be the Committee for the District of Columbia; one now, and which probably has been, ever since the commencement of the Government, so constituted as to comprise a majority of members, from the slaveholding States. If they were thus referred, silently referred, as has been the practice during a great part of the period of the existence of the Government, there would be no agitation fomented here, no ground for asserting that the sacred right of petition had been violated.

The People may attempt to exercise that right in three different descriptions of cases: 1st. In instances where Congress manifestly does not possess the constitutional power to grant the relief prayed for. In these, the petition may be rejected instantly, without reference and without debate, and no just cause of complaint would exist. 2d. In cases where the constitutional power, the exercise of which is invoked, is controverted, doubtful or uncertain. In these, a reference of the petition may be necessary to examine into the existence of the power, as well as into the expediency of exercising it. Of this controverted nature is the legislative power of Congress in this District. No one would contend that a petition to establish a Bank of the United States should be instantly rejected, without debate and without reference, upon the sole ground that a large portion of the Senate should think it unconstitutional. Other examples of contested powers may be easily conceived. And 3d. In cases where the power is incontestably possessed by Congress to grant redress prayed for. In the two last descriptions of cases, I think that Congress is bound attentively to receive the petitions, and respectfully to dispose of them. A Government which, like ours, is the Government of the People, should be parentally administered, so as not only to do right, but, as far as possible, to give general satisfaction.

It has been argued that, when a petition is once put in the possession of the Senate, the right of petitioning has been practically enjoyed; and that the Senate may reject it instantly, refer it, lay it upon the table, or dispose of it as may be thought proper. Undoubtedly this is true; but in the great business of human life, public and private, the manner in which it is transacted is often as important, sometimes more important, than what is done or refused. And a wise Government should be particularly careful not to wound or inflame popular sensibility on subjects respecting which large masses choose to exercise the constitutional right of petition. The course which the Senate has pursued, in regard to these abolition petitions, for about two years past, is this: a Senator states from his place that he is charged with the presentation of one of them, and moves that it be received An other Senator thereupon rises, and moves that the motion to receive the petition be laid upon the table; and the Senate accordingly orders the motion to receive the petition to be laid upon the table; and thus the petition is not received in a parliamentary sense. The Senate does not decide the question of its reception.

This course I have always thought unfortunate. It is unsatisfactory. The petitioners feel that they have been neglected, and they allege that the right of petition has been denied. But it has been contended that these petitioners are mad and reckless fanatics, and it has been indignantly asked whether they merit respectful treatment. Mr. President, my observation and experience in life have taught me, that when we are addressed or assailed, our conduct should not be regulated by the harsh, vituperative, or fanatical language, or the condition, whatever it may be, of those who approach us, but by the standard of our own respectability, standing, and character in life. And, in regard to these petitions, the question should not be so much what do the petitioners deserve, as what is due from the calm, elevated, dignified, august character of the Senate of the United States? These petitioners, misguided as they are, and highly mischievous as I believe the tendency of their proceedings to be, are a part of the people of the United States and our constituents. Shall we allow ourselves to be rash, to be moved by anger, or transported by rage, because fanatics, as they are called, or thoughtless men and women, present petitions to accomplish an object which, if seriously entertained, would justly excite profound alarm?

The mode of disposing of these petitions which the Senate has lately pursued has certainly not produced the tranquilizing effect so anxiously desired. It has, on the contrary, aggravated, and I fear will continue to aggravate, the disease. The abolitionists have not diminished, but increased, and increased, as the most satisfactory information assures us, because they have been able to persuade many that the right of petition is invaded and has been denied. And many who are not abolitionists now unite with them to assert and maintain the right of petition. It is to be seriously apprehended that co-operation for one purpose may ultimately lead to co-operation for other purposes, not within the original contemplation of the parties. If the Senate, by persisting in its recent course, enable the abolitionists to derive succor from new allies; and if we should also unhappily place in their hands an additional instrument, by unnecessarily coupling the annexation of Texas with the subject of abolition in the same series of resolutions, then indeed there will be too much reason to apprehend that the North, at no distant day, will be united as one man.

It appears to me, sir, that what becomes us is to keep the abolitionists separate and distinct from all other classes, standing out in bold and prominent relief, and the subject of abolition separate and distinct from the right of petition, from Texas, and from all other subjects; let them stand alone, unmixed with the rest of the community, without the general sympathy, and exposed to the overwhelming force of the united opinion of all who desire the peace, the harmony, and the union of this Confederacy I would receive, respectfully receive, their petitions, refer them, and occasionally present calm, dispassionate, and argumentative reports against them. This is the manner in which petitions for abolition were received in the first Congress, upon the recommendation of Mr. Madison; and that in which they were ever afterwards received, until the practice was changed about two years ago What is there in the mere fact of the reception of a petition to create alarm? Or in its subsequent reference, especially to a committee known to be hostile to its object?

But it is said that these fanatics are beyond the reach of any argument; and it is triumphantly

asked, Will you condescend to argue with such deluded persons? Yes! I say, yes. To preserve these admirable institutions of ours and this glorious Union from the possibility of all danger, I would argue with any one, with lunatics themselves, in their lucid intervals, and argue again and again. It is not, however, to recall alone the abolitionists to a sense of peace and duty, that these appeals to the reason, the judgment, and the patriotism of the country should be sent forth from these halls. They would address themselves, with powerful effect, to all that, vastly the largest, portion of the Northern community who are uninfected by abolitionism. When has Congress unsuccessfully appealed to the intelligence, the patriotism, and the valor of the American People? In such a cause we should never tire nor despair.

Mr. President, I have no apprehension, not the smallest, for the safety of the Union, from any state of things which now exists. I will not answer for consequences which may ensue from harsh and opprobrious language, and from indiscretion and rashness on the part of individuals or of Congress, here or elsewhere. We allow ourselves to speak too frequently, and with too much levity, of a separation of this Union. It is a terrible word, to which our ears should not be familiarized. I desire to see in continued safety and prosperity *this* Union, and no other Union. I go for this Union as it is, one and indivisible, without diminution. I will neither voluntarily leave it, nor be driven out of it by force. Here, in my place, I shall contend for all the rights of the State which has sent me here. I shall contend for them with undoubting confidence, and in all the security which the Union confers, under all the high sanctions which the guaranties of the Constitution afford, and with the perfect conviction that they are safer in the Union than they would be out of the Union. I am opposed to all separate confederacies and to all sectional conventions. No state of actual danger exists to render them expedient, or to justify deliberation about them. This Union, this Government, has done nothing, nothing whatever, to excite the smallest alarm. It will do nothing; but if it should, if, contrary to all human probability, the rights and the security of the slaveholding States shall be assailed by any authoritative act emanating from this Capitol, a state of things for resistance, forcible resistance, will then occur. It will be time enough then to act No man in full health will take medicine because he may be sick, amputate a perfectly sound limb because it may be fractured or seized with gangrene, or perpetrate suicide because death is his ultimate and inevitable doom. And, sir, when that fatal day shall come, if it ever do come, when the slaveholding States have to defend, by force, their rights, the State whose servant I am will rush to battle, as she always has done, with her accustomed ardor, and with gallantry unsurpassed by that of any other State And those States and their citizens will be found to sustain these rights with most vigor and success, who, unmoved by false alarms or imaginary or aggravated dangers, with a firm and fixed purpose of soul, stand prepared, in every real exigency, to vindicate them at every extremity.

Having, Mr. President, said so much on the general subject, with the permission of the Senate I will read certain resolutions which I have prepared, embracing the whole ground occupied by any of the petitions in respect to domestic slavery in the United States. They are the following. [Heretofore published in the Observer.]

There is nothing abstract or metaphysical in them. They relate to the abolition of slavery in the States, in the District of Columbia, and in Florida, the only Territory of the U. States where it exists, and to the sale and removal of slaves in the States whose laws recognise the institution of slavery. They cover the whole field, and nothing but the field. They have no ulterior views. They approach the subject in hand, directly, without the necessity of any interpretation. They do not seek to renovate any party, nor to place the high interests to which they relate in the exclusive custody of any one party. Resting upon, and sustained by, the Constitution, they appeal to the sound discretion, the sober judgment, and the patriotism of all parties. I may not ask the sense of the Senate to be expressed upon each of them; but I shall offer that relating to the District of Columbia and that to the Territory of Florida as an amendment to the fifth resolution submitted by the Senator from South Carolina I think the charge upon the petitioners of *intermeddling* with abolition in this District is harsh, and that some less offensive word should be used The District of Columbia is the seat of the common Government of the United States It was ceded for that express purpose. Each State has as much interest in it, and as much right to petition about any thing within it, as any other State, and no more. Nor can I concur with the resolution, in declaring that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would be a *direct* and dangerous attack upon the institution of slavery in the States. I am prepared to say that it would excite "a degree of just alarm and apprehension in the States recognising slavery, far transcending, in mischievous tendency, any possible benefit which could be accomplished by the abolition," or to use any equivalent language. We can no more say that the abolition of slavery in this District would be a *direct* attack upon the institution in the States, than we could assert, if any one of the slaveholding States were to abolish slavery within its own limits, that would be a *direct* attack on the institution in other slaveholding States. Or, that Great Britain, by abolishing slavery in her West India possessions, made a *direct* attack upon it in the United States. Nor is the case at all altered by the motives, whatever they may be, which shall be avowed for abolition. In conclusion, I move the third resolution of the series which I have suggested, as an amendment to the fifth resolution proposed by the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. CALHOUN followed. He said he felt some inducement to persevere in the course he had heretofore pursued, by now seeing the concessions which were proposed by the resolutions just read by the Senator from Kentucky. Mr. C. now saw it conceded, that where the subject was clearly unconstitutional, the Senate was not bound to receive a petition. At first, the broad ground was taken that the right of petition was so sacred that any refusal to receive a petition, no matter on what subject, and no matter how objectionable its language, would be an invasion of it. Now it was conceded that they were not bound to receive a petition when the subject of it was clearly unconstitutional. Now, as to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky to the fifth resolution. He would state, in general terms, what was the great characteristic difference between them. The Senator went on the principle that concession was the way to meet thes abolitionists He, on the other hand, went on the ground that we have no safety but in standing fast on our rights. What was the state of the question? The abolitionists tell you, in so many words, that their object is to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia as but one step towards final abolition in the States.—With this object, avowed by the abolitionists, what do duty and policy demand on our part?—We see the end; and that, if it can be effected, it would be our destruction. Shall we yield, or stand fast? That is the question If we yield an inch we are gone. The very ground on which we are asked to make the first concession will be urged on us with equal force to make the second, the third, and every intermediate one till the last is consummated. The first is to yield the right of petition, and to discuss the subject with the abolitionists, in order to appease them, and to stop agitation. This the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) urges on us, which he tells us would have a happy effect in quieting the public feeling. Does he not see that, if we should have the folly to make this concession, we will be next urged to yield to the abolition of slavery in this District on the very same ground? We will be told that there are but 2,000 slaves in the District, and if we yield to so small a request, all will be quiet If that be conceded, we will be next told, we must yield to the abolition in the Territories, and then to the abolition of what they call the slave trade between the States, and, finally, to abolition in the States. At every step they would become stronger, and we weaker, if we should be so infatuated as to make the first concession; and the Senator from Kentucky, at each step, would no doubt be able to read just such a letter as he had just read, from some well-intentioned but weak individual from the North, telling us, if we would only yield the immediate point at issue, all will be quiet, and that our cause would be strengthened. No: there never was a question agitated, where the most unyielding opposition was so necessary for success. The difference between him and the Senator from Kentucky was as wide as the poles. That gentleman was for concession, and he was utterly opposed to all concessions in any shape or form; and for this reason he was decidedly opposed to his amendment. It was now too late in the day to go into the subject farther, and he would conclude by repeating, what he had so often said, that while he was ready to yield to any modification going to the mere phraseology, he would not agree, under any circumstances, to surrender the principles on which they were drawn.

The Senator says we set out together, both agreeing on the Kentucky resolutions. He says there was a separation when I avowed, at the extra session, the opinion that a Bank of the United States is unconstitutional. But, if I changed then, it follows that he has changed also; I, from a bank to a no bank man, and he, from a no bank man to a bank man. These topics have nothing to do with the subject; but since he has mentioned my consistency on a bank, he brings me to the inquiry as to my consistency. As far back as 1815, I gave my support to the bank. The Government had received its notes as money, and I rested on that fact, and on the inference that if the Government might receive its notes as money, it was bound to regulate it. And what is the difference in me now and then? Then the connexion between the Government and the bank existed, now it does not; that is the whole amount of the difference. Four years ago, I announced my distrust of the whole banking system. I trust my political life has been considerably consistent, when this is the only point alleged against me.

Sir, I regret that we disagree; but if, seeing danger to the Union, I give warning of it, am I, therefore, against the Union? It is the duty of the sentinel to give warning of danger; accordingly, I say I believe there is danger; and I ask whether this shows a spirit of enmity? Sir, no Senator can be more deeply, enthusiastically devoted to our institutions; and I show my attachment when I believe there is danger, by announcing it. It is the only mode in which I can show it, and no denunciation shall deter me.

Mr CLAY. The Senator himself was the first to speak of a radical difference between him and me on all subjects We set out in life together; but in his opinion the Bank of the United States cut asunder the last chain between us. We were together in '98, and since then we have taken long voyages; but whither did the principles of '98 carry him? into what port? They carried me into the port in which I always anchor—the port of the Union—the whole Union—without the separation from it of any member.

The Senator chose to repeat what is no novelty, but has been often suggested on this floor, that I have changed my opinion as to a Bank of the United States.

[Mr. Calhoun. I accused him of no change.]

But I have changed, resumed Mr. Clay; and I have changed with the country. I opposed the old Bank of the U. States, on the want of constitutional power, and no other grounds. But the war came, then a suspension of specie payments, and a derangement of the currency; and the whole country cried out for a Bank of the United States. If the country had been adverse to a bank in 1816, it could not have been established. If I am taunted with such a change, I thank God it is the only point of national policy which, in the whole of my public life, I have changed.

In 1815 16 the constitutional power to establish a bank was admitted. We were then in habits of the greatest intimacy. I was then Speaker of the House, and he at the head of the committee out of which the bank grew. Never then did I hear from him a sentiment adverse to the power of the Government to establish a bank; and when, afterwards, in company with a gentleman from Virginia, I heard it for the first time, mutual surprise was expressed and felt.

Mr. CALHOUN. The Senator draws a feeble inference from the events of 1816. He appears ignorant that in 1831 I made the strongest declaration I could on the subject of the banking system. It stands on record, and no man can deny that I was then opposed to the banking system.

Mr. CLAY said he would not controvert the gentleman, but he had not heard him.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

Washington, Jan. 23, 1838.

MORE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SEMINOLE WAR.—MR. WISE.—MR. DOWNING, &c.—A MOST INTERESTING DEBATE.

This morning, the House went into committee of the whole, to take into consideration a newly reported appropriation Bill, proposing the expenditure of one million of dollars, to continue to carry on the Seminole war.

Mr. WISE opposed the Bill. He took a review of the circumstances connected with these campaigns,—and denounced the whole war as having been begun in deception, with imbecility and recklessness, and ended in shame and disgrace. He contended that there was no proof that there was now any war upon the Florida frontier—and stamped the whole affair as one for the advantage of speculating contractors, and the satisfying of government officers' appetites for spoils; and for one, until a thorough examination of the true state of our affairs in that quarter, he would not vote for any more millions appropriations to be lavished upon this war.

Mr. DOWNING the delegate from Florida, spoke earnestly in support of the bill, and sustained the necessity of such an appropriation as was proposed by the bill. He contended that a strong necessity did exist for the appropriation, and denied that any speculating government contractors were to be found at all in Florida. Such speculators were at a distance, while the people of Florida were suffering from the raging of these cruel wars. Mr. DOWNING was not averse to the proposed investigations to which Mr. WISE had alluded, and was willing that those investigations should be entrusted to a committee of that gentleman's own choosing.

Mr. D. is a ready, vigorous, but somewhat homely speaker, and vindicated his side of this question with a good deal of power and pertinency of argument. He was quite humorous and sarcastic, withal, in his retorts upon Messrs. BELL, WISE and others, who had spoken at divers times, in opposition to the administration's mode of carrying on those campaigns. He said, among other things, that a new standard had been raised as to the extent to which an Indian war should be carried on. When it had reached $5,000,000, it must cease: we must fight up to that amount, and then stop. If those Indians would show a fair field or a foul field, they could be met and defeated. But this was the first time he had ever heard of such a position taken, as that now assumed, in relation to these campaigns. Mr. WISE had alluded to the fraudulence of the Treaty with the Seminoles, in which this war begun: and Mr. DOWNING had never heard, he said, such an aspersion against that Treaty, before. He did not know the number of Seminoles, or whether the estimate made a few days since, by a gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. UNDERWOOD,) upon the authority of an anonymous letter, were or were not correct. But he thought it a singular doctrine, that, when 10,000 men were found to be insufficient to accomplish a purpose, it was proper to withdraw one half of these men from the contest! Mr. DOWNING spoke with warmth of the disadvantageous position occupied by Florida, as a Territory,—and exposed to an attempt, from some quarters, to fix the Seminole Indians, permanently, on their soil; and, from other quarters to free their slaves "But," said Mr. D. "you SHALL NOT locate those Indians among us,—and you SHALL NOT free our slaves!"

Mr. WISE rejoined, and defended his former positions, and insisted upon the necessity of a thoro' investigation into the late campaigns, before any more appropriations were made. He told the delegate from Florida that it would be a heavy task, upon looking over the files of the War Department, to free that department from all blame in this matter. Before we would vote for more appropriations he would call on the Secretary of War for the amount of money expended, and how all the treasure already appropriated has been expended. He estimated the expenses of these campaigns at something like $75,000 *per diem*, and asked how much nearer was this war to its end, now, than when the delegate's predecessor, (Col. White,) first made his pathetic appeal to Congress? He contended, in reply to Mr. Downing, that there was no treaty, but a fraudulent one, with the Seminoles—that the Indians believed, and had reason to believe that their children would be kidnapped and sold as slaves by the whites, under the sanction of the government; and that there had been no army sent to Florida to overawe and to prevent impending hostilities, when such a step would have been useful, to that end.

Mr. WISE animadverted upon the bad faith with which Gen. JESUP treated the Seminole chiefs, as treacherous and perfidious.

Mr. DOWNING interrupted Mr. WISE, here, and said that, so far from blaming that officer, had he (Mr. D.) been Gen. Jessup, he would not only have captured him, but would have hanged him up to a crooked branch of a yellow pine.

Mr. WISE went on, and said that he could easily understand the personal feeling which prompted such a threat; but, from what he know of that gentleman, (Mr. D.,) he did not believe that he would really put such a purpose into execution, if in his power; and he went on to comment on the perfidy and treachery of Gen. JESUP in this matter; and upon the letters of that officer in relation to the Cherokee mediatorial delegation.

These letters from Gen. JESUP were read, on motion of Mr. EVERETT, of Vermont, and by the assent of Mr. WISE. They showed that, early in December, the opinions of that General were favorable to the good faith of the Cherokee delegation. Mr. DOWNING, then, by Mr. WISE's request, read two letters, (one of which was from the Postmaster at St. Augustine,) declaring that the Seminoles, ALLIGATOR and JUMPER, had said that the Cherokee delegation told the Seminoles that if they would hold out this winter, they would be successful, as Congress would refuse to appropriate any more money to carry on the war.

Mr. WISE then went on to say that he, too, had received letters from good witnesses, upon this subject, one of whom was the writer of one of the very letters read by Mr. DOWNING; and that, if "the power party" here, could ever be brought to order such an investigation as he had striven to obtain, he should depend upon that writer, as one of his main witnesses, to substantiate his charges against the administration, in conducting this war. He argued that this was another instance of bad faith, on the part of the Government, in attempting to throw this odium upon the Cherokee mediators, to cover up the miserable policy of the War Department, in relation to the Seminoles.

He was very eloquent in his denunciation of the whole general policy of Gen. JACKSON and his successor in relation to the aborigines, and urged, with much pathos and force, the more humane and generous policy of Virginia towards these unhappy people. His comparison between the natural and inevitable results of these two modes of treating Indians was drawn with great ability,—and the whole speech stamped him anew in my estimation, as a man of the most noble feelings, the purest character as a man and a philanthropist, as well as a statesman and a patriot.

The debate was continued by Messrs. THOMPSON, EVERETT, CILLEY, HAYNES, BELL, ROBERTSON, CAMBRELENG and WISE.

The Globe, of Saturday, in an article censuring the Boston Atlas for stating the fact that certain leading Van Burenites were the principal debtors to the Commonwealth Bank, which recently failed in Boston, says:—"These attacks upon the private concerns of public men for party purposes are exceedingly despicable!" Was ever such a hypocrite known? How many times has this same Globe dragged before the public the private concerns of public and even private men for "party purposes?" How long has it been since the Globe spread before the public the private concerns of the editors of the Intelligencer. How many times—aye, how many times in one day,—has the Globe alluded to the discounts of public men, at Banking institutions, and made it the ground of an attack on them? Out upon it! The ink is scarcely dry of an attack, made by him on Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, on account of his private concerns,—an attack which assumed, if it did not state, what was false, and which was made for the worst of 'party purposes;' and yet this same Globe prates about interfering with the private concerns of public men, whilst in the same column it says—"We understand that Mr. Webster has had his bills protested in this (the Commonwealth) Bank for $10,000 at a time!" This is, indeed, the age of brass. "Despicable!"—that's the word—and when applied to the Globe and its attacks, reaches the editor as well as his slanders.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

The Advertisement for Mail Contracts in the southern section embracing the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida Territory, for four and a half years, commencing on the first day of January, 1839, will soon be prepared in the Post Office Department.

The Department would be happy to receive suggestions from members of Congress and others, of any improvements which may be made in those States in the transportation of the mails, either as to the roads on which it should be carried, the frequency of trips, the mode of conveyance, the manner of connection between different routes, or any other particulars.

Letters suggesting improvements should be addressed to S. R. Hobbie, Esq. Contract Office, Post Office Department.

Publishers of newspapers in the States named, would confer a favor on the Department and the public by giving this notice an insertion.—*Washington Globe.*

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express thus notices a late speech of Mr. Brown, our *accidental* Senator:—

"A good deal of sparring and some queer speeches were made after the Express Mail left this afternoon. Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, for example, a man remarkable for nothing particular, unless it be for the use of words without ideas, undertook to prove the truth of the following syllogism:—

The Sub-Treasury Bill is a bill embracing the principles of the Constitution.

The Sub-Treasury Bill is a Constitutional Bill.

Therefore, all who oppose the Sub-Treasury Bill, oppose the Constitution.

There's logic for you, and logic worthy of Senator Brown of North Carolina. "All men," he says, "who oppose the Sub Treasury Bill oppose the Constitution of the United States!"

But enough of Senator Brown. His own party sneer at him for his folly.

"If fools have ulcers, and their pride conceals 'em, They must have ulcers still, for none can cure 'em."

How to avoid Colds.—An English paper says, lave the feet in cold water every morning when you dress, wipe them clean and dry, and you will not be likely to take cold if you continue the practice regularly.

CANADA.

Correspondence of the Albany Argus.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

Buffalo, Jan. 16.

Dear Sir.—The encampment on Navy Island, as I told you, broke up the night before last. The arms, artillery, &c., belonging to this State, having been returned. The militia force was concentrated at the crossing from Grand Island to the main land on our shore, at which point the Marshal, under the direction of the District Attorney, arrested the chief of the patriot force, Van Rensselaer. He was taken to Buffalo and instantly bailed, and left here again at 12 o'clock to join his command, which, report says, was then straggling through the country, on their way to a point up the Lake, where it is said transportation is in readiness to embark them for the Canada shores in the direction of Detroit, about 750 strong. Lt. Col. Hughes is in command of Chippewa—McNabb retired.

Gen. Van Rensselaer was liberated on giving bail for his appearance at the next session of the U. States Circuit Court.

The bail taken was Mr. Van R's own recognizance in the sum of $3000, with Dr. E. Johnson, Geo. P. Barder, and H. K. Smith, Esqrs. in the additional sum of $1000 each.

The disbanding of the force at Navy Island has furnished an opportunity for ascertaining the number who were there assembled. They mustered in all 510, who were enrolled. Besides these, there were something like 150 supernumeraries.

BALTIMORE, January 25.

LATEST FROM CANADA.

By the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, we are put in possession of intelligence from Detroit to the 12th inst. The city is in a high state of excitement, and has been the theatre of stirring events. On the night of the 5th the jail was forced, and 450 stands of arms stolen. A detachment of militia was sent in pursuit, but the Patriots had taken them to Gibralter, out of reach of the troops.

British troops are concentrating at Amherstburg, and the Detroit Advertiser estimates the royalists under arms on the Western frontier at 1000 or 1200 strong.

The Patriots on Bois Blanc, an English Island at the mouth of the Detroit river, were estimated on the 8th at from 800 to 1000, well armed and supplied with ammunition. The Advertiser says volunteers to the Patriot cause are hourly arriving from the interior, and wagons and every species of small craft are conveying them to the place of rendezvous.

The steamboat Macomb arrived at Detroit on the 7th, from Black River, with a large number of Patriots for Bois Blanc.

Large and spirited meetings have been held in Detroit on the subject of the Canadian difficulties.

The Advertiser of the 10th says, a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Malden, on the night of the 9th, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

FROM THE DETROIT ADVERTISER, JAN. 10.

The Patriots made their appearance off Malden about sunset on Monday night Their force consisted of the schr. or sloop Anne, two scows, and divers boats, a large schooner, 3 field pieces, two 12 pounders and one six pounder, beside a large quantity of arms, and some hundred of men.

The schr. Anne sailed up in front of Amherstburg, along the British channel, between the town and Bois Blanc, in the early part of the evening. The Royalists fired upon her, and she returned the fire with two cannon shot. The Steamboat United, which was employed in bringing down passengers from Sandwich to Amherstburg, was also fired upon with muskets. At the same time one or two American steamers passed up the river.

FROM THE FREE PRESS OF JAN. 11

The steamboat Erie was forcibly taken from this port on Tuesday night, by a body of men belonging, it is supposed, to the patriot force on Whitewood Island. The alarm bells rung and our citizens rallied as soon as possible to the wharf, but before any considerable number had collected, the boat and her men were out of reach of our authorities. We understand that the proper officers proceeded yesterday to the seat of war, to recover the boat and arrest the offenders.

An extra from the office of the Sandwich Herald, dated 6 o'clock yesterday morning, says that Lieut. Wright had just arrived there by express from Malden, bringing intelligence of the capture of the schooner with three pieces of cannon and twenty persons; among whom it mentions Doctor Theller of this city, and Gen. Blount and Gibson, of Canada, for whom the governor had offered a reward of $2000 each.

The reports which have come up on this side are, that the schooner in question was taken with a considerable number of men and arms, night before last. The schooner is said to have been out reconnoitering between Malden and the Island, when they received a fire from the loyalists, which cut her rigging so as to render her unmanageable. She then drifted down the river near the Canada shore, when she was boarded and captured, and her men and arms taken without a struggle.

DETROIT, January 13.

The capture by the loyalists of the schr. Anne, with some of the patriot forces on board, is confirmed. General Sutherland, who commanded the "patriots" at Bois Blanc, has published his official account of the affair in the Detroit Morning Post. The number of men on board the schooner is estimated by Gen. S. to have been thirteen, who were all taken prisoners—and she had also on board one nine and two six pounders, and a quantity of muskets.

After the capture of the schooner at Malden, the Patriots retreated to Sugar Island, whence they proceeded to Brownstown, in the vicinity of Gibralter, where they are now encamped. Gov. Mason, the next day after the engagement, proceeded down the river in the steamboat Erie, in pursuit of the arms belonging to the State, which he obtained and deposited in the storehouse at Gibralter. Gen. Sutherland and suite had left the day previous for Detroit where he was arrested by the civil authorities, tried and acquitted—the United States Court for that district being in session—Judge Wilkins presiding. Gen. Sutherland plead his own cause, and when the decision was made known he was enthusiastically cheered by the multitude. The General is still in the command, and it is expected that another expedition will be undertaken without delay. Great numbers are joining the ranks of the patriots. Eight persons were taken in the engagement at Malden, who are now on their way to Toronto. The patriots were forced to retreat for want of arms, provisions and ammunition.

A bill passed the popular branch of the Legislature of Michigan, making provision for 2000 men to protect the frontier.

Mr. Black, of Mississippi.—There is an error prevailing among the newspaper press in relation to the time when Mr. Black's term of service would have expired. We may correct it by saying that his term would have ceased on the 4th of March, 1839.

We copy Mr. Black's letter, as communicated to the Senate on Monday last. It has the "soul of wit" brevity.

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1838.

"To the Hon. R M JOHNSON,
Vice President, &c.

"SIR: I have resigned my seat in the Senate of the United States.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN BLACK."

Felix Grundy in danger.—Resolutions have passed the Senate of Tennessee against the sub-treasury scheme, and instructing their Senators in Congress to oppose it. The vote was ayes 18, noes 7. "What will Mr. Grundy say?"

The Indian War.

Florida War—Signal Victory.

Capt. Chase, of the steamer James Adams, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Black Creek, informs us that on the 9th inst. Gen. Jesup captured *one Indian* and killed *another!* in the vicinity of Cypress Swamp. The Captive stated that *Sam Jones* and his followers were on an Island, and he offered to conduct the General to the spot. The latter was waiting, at the Cypress Swamp, the arrival of Gen. Hernandez, when he proposed to move in search of Sam Jones & Co.

P. S.—We also understand that some ponies have been taken—*to water.*

Charleston Mercury.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

GAREY'S FERRY, Jan. 17.

Nothing new. Gen. Jessup came across eight Indians—took one and killed another. He was directed by the prisoner to Sam Jones, but whether correctly or not, remains to be told—Sam Jones is said to have eight hundred Warriors with him. I now have no doubt there are more Indians in this territory than any white man ever thought of before. Gen. Nelson had a brush the other day at the Wacusape: he had an Ensign killed and one wounded, and three horses taken—the Indians lost one killed, one Indian and one Negro, prisoners.

Indians in small parties are frequently seen at Volusia, but cannot be trapped. 'Tis well for us should the Indians keep embodied; for then, they may be easier come at, as we have large forces in the field, though none too much for this country.

We met a loss last Saturday in the death of Mr. L. W. Dobson. He is much regretted.—He died in consequence of an injury received on board of steamer John Adams, while on her passage down from Fort Mellon. His remains were followed to the grave by all the Officers and men at this post.

P. S. Another Lake has been discovered further up, as large as Lake Munroe; this is supposed to be the head of the St. Johns.

FORT FOSTER, (Fla.) Jan. 6, 1838.

The military power of the Indians is being gradually but certainly reduced, while now and then they make a desperate effort, which, though they lose, is fatal to many of our officers and men. The operations of the campaign are being actively carried on. In every direction prisoners are made, and Indians are killed, and we look daily for decisive intelligence from the several corps d'armee that were to have co-operated with Colonel Taylor. The 6th regiment of infantry fought very gallantly, as did all concerned. It is very certain that the loss of the Indians was considerable in killed and wounded. Six warriors were captured, and, ere this, with about fifty others, taken by General Smith, have been shipped off. As there are yet three months during which the Army can operate, there is much prospect of the work being done; for if ever a military man had motives and means, they are with General Jessup, to induce and enable him to finish the work. I have no doubt the worst battle has been fought. The remainder will be pursuit and skirmish and surrender.

TERRIBLE TORNADO

A most destructive Tornado, or Whirlwind, passed over a portion of Surry County, in this State, on the 18th inst.; for the subjoined account of which we are indebted to Josiah Cowles, Esq., of Hamptonville:

Hamptonville, January 18, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: About three o'clock this afternoon, we were visited by a tremendous Tornado. It came from the South-west, and passed off to the Northeast. In its approach, it was awfully grand. The day had been close and sultry. For a full half hour preceding the storm, there was a continuous roaring like the noise of a water fall, which grew louder and louder as the clouds approached. At length, a column of dark smoke was seen ascending, which caused an observer to exclaim—"A building is on fire." From this moment, until it came up, my eye was upon it, and awful were the few moments of suspense, and supremely grand its approach, as it seemed to dance and career over a piece of fine timber land, snapping, tearing up and twisting off the largest oaks and pines. It soon left the timber for an open space, where, for the want of other resistance, it tore the very earth up. It was then about 600 yards distant, and the conviction was now certain that it must touch our little village. It seemed to cover an area of about 100 yards in diameter, presenting a dense column from the earth to the clouds. When about 200 yards off, I made for my house, shut and bolted the door, and placed myself against it, experiencing a moment of horror, such as I never before underwent. There was a sudden rush or roar, a trembling of the building, and all was over. I opened the door to look out upon the scene. The first object that met my eye, was a building torn to pieces within 30 yards of my door. On stepping out, I discovered that the tornado had spent its greatest force on the West end of the Village—tearing up by the roots large Poplars and other trees—levelling with the earth, a Stable and two Corn-cribs, the property of D. Arnold, Esq. and prostrating several small buildings of Mr. Isaac Cook's. It then passed in a direct line to Capt. John Wright's new Stable, a very large frame building, and literally tore it to pieces. It then took through a small skirt of woods which it uprooted—thence to an open space, where it concentrated its fury on a house belonging to me, occupied by Capts. Maxwell and Nesbit. The House was of hewn logs, weatherboarded and ceiled, with staunch upper and lower floors, and a substantial brick Chimney—all of which was completely demolished, the Sills even, being moved several feet. Capt. Nesbitt's family consisting of his wife and four small children, were huddled up in one corner of the building, and, strange to say, escaped unhurt!

As far as I have heard, no lives are lost. One of Capt. Wright's negro men is badly hurt, but not dangerously, it is thought.

The Storm lifted a four horse Waggon, carried it some distance, set it down upon, and broke a fence, without upsetting the Waggon.

As it was near night when the Storm occurred, and the Mail leaves before day, I am not able to give a more extended account of it. I fear a great deal of damage has been done in the neighborhood.

Very respectfully,
JOSIAH COWLES.

A Husking Frolic in Kentucky.—A fight came on at Maysville, Ky., on the 29th, in which a Mr. Coulster was stabbed in the side and is dead; a Mr. Gibson was well hacked with a knife: a Mr. Farris was dangerously wounded in the head, and another of the same name in the hip; a Mr. Shoemaker was severely beaten, and several others seriously hurt in various ways. This entertainment was the winding up of a corn-husking frolic, when all, doubtless, were right merry with good whiskey.

The Great Internal Improvement Bill, which has been for some time before the Legislature of Tennessee, we learn by a slip from the Nashville Whig, has been passed.

FOREIGN.

New York, Jan.

NE DAYS LATER FROM E
The packet ship England, C
and Garrick, Capt. Palmer, s
terday morning in company
from Liverpool on 17th ult.
The commercial advices
Cotton, it will be seen, still
the advanced prices, and the
was considerably reduced
ets sailed.
The revolutionary troubles
continued to attract considera
in England, and the Liberal P
to be preparing to take part
rals in Canada.

STATE OF TRADE.
THE COTTON TRADE—Manc
15.—There has been more doing
both in hand and power loom
rather better prices; but still
equal to the advance in Cott
but few exceptions, cost cannot
ed. In hand loom cloth, this
the case, and on the goods
serious loss is likely to be
less a most unlooked for turn
in the market.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1
No variation has occurred in the
ton since the date of our last advi
mand for the article during the
rather abated. Adverse winds
some supplies, and the import
having been short of the delivery
bales, our stock is reduced by that
the United States supplies are expe
forward so tardily, for some time
press the expectation of an increas
for some time hence and confidence
felt in the maintenance of prices,
par with the present currency, but
perceptibly gains in the consumption
state of the trade of the manufacture
will be requisite to sustain such rat
To day the sales of cotton amount
—prices steady.

FROM FRANCE.
Another Plot against the Life of Phillippe.—The Paris papers
the details of a plot to contrive
fernal machine." A man by
Hubert, who dropped his pocke
which a clue was given to his
arrested at Boulogne. It appe
bert had obtained in England,
apparently gone to consult
mechanics of London and Birm
plan of an infernal machine of
plicated nature, but whether
constructed in France or Engl
ascertained, nor was there
show when it was to be brought
tion. It was thought that the
not to be made at the opening
bers. Hubert travelled under
name of Steigler. Several pers
to be implicated, and among
manent magistrate, appointed
about the end of the year 1836.
We rejoice to see that Mr.
making headway, in his importa
in London, in spite of all the
Richard Rush, and such agents
vernment throw in his way.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.
At a public Meeting of the
Houston, held on the 28th ult.
ing resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That since Mexico, regr
example of moderation and forbear
been set by our government, which
the army evinced to her our sincere
our swords into plough shares and
peace, has wantonly invaded our
menced the slaughter of our citizens
the injuries thus inflicted could not
beneficial to her; therefore we consider
and friend of liberty bound by duty
offensive war against Mexico until
of tyranny shall have been swept from
The Houston *Telegraph* of the
says:—Some excitement has been
in this city in consequence of an
direct from San Antonio, stating
place had been attacked by fifteen
Mexicans. A letter yesterday
from Col. Karnes to the secretary
dissipates this rumor, and states
20th instant a party of Mexicans
an attack upon the guard who
care of the horses, about eight mile
took one prisoner and shot the
Karnes, (who was in command
quence of the illness of Lt. Col.
immediately upon receiving the
gave pursuit in person, followed
or ten miles, but the trail giving
turned; he has no doubt it is the
which visited San Patricio. The
sent there having reported that
undoubtedly been there. This
sidered as a retaliatory measure—
having been in the habit of driving
and mules from the Rio Grande,
at all connected with the order
Mexican government. Nevertheless
Karnes writes that he is under
sion the Mexicans are preparing
early campaign. We say, Let them
We prefer peace, but if the Mexicans
upon it, they will find us ready.
HOUSTON, Decem

The organization of the militia of the
rapidly advancing. Too much credit
given to the several officers entrusted
portant business, for the energy, prom
activity displayed by them in their
tions to render the whole force under
mand immediately effective and dispos
the emergency require it, upwards of
able bodied men in this vicinity, well
equipped, will be in readiness to march
ly to the west. A company of sixty
unteers are on the eve of starting for
bout two thousand dollars were raised
hours in this city for the purpose of
them with the necessary supplies of
accoutrements, &c. The most noble
and unanimity prevails throughout the
community; should the same sentiments
entertained by our fellow townsmen
lent throughout the republic, we shall
that the downfall of Mexico is at hand.

We announce with heartfelt pleasure
ing intelligence that the government has
a fine brig, capable of carrying eleven
and two hundred men. She is now lying
veston bay and will be ready for sea in a
We understand that a large number of
are now on their way to this country.
them that they may prosecute their journ
the utmost confidence, for they will be
from danger as they would be in the Un
The resources of our government are
that we cannot only repel with ease any
army that Mexico can send against us,
prosecute the war with profit and success
yond the Rio Grande.—*Telegraph.*

Wrapping Paper.
100 Reams for sale low by

Editorial Convention.—The Virginia Editorial Convention met in Convention at Richmond, on the 17th inst. according to appointment. Thomas Ritchie, Esq. was called to the chair, and Wm. M. Blackford. Esq. of the Central Arena, was appointed Secretary. Fifteen Presses were represented. The President, upon taking the Chair, delivered a short and very appropriate Address. Three Committees were appointed to report upon several subjects presented for consideration. The whole affair appears to have gone off admirably, and a few days of social intercourse seems to have had a wonderful effect in softening political prejudices and party feelings. It was determined to hold the next Convention in February, 1839.

Raleigh Register.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.

The Express Mail has failed to bring any mail for two nights in succession. The Postmaster at Terre Haute has written to the Postmaster here, that the Express Mail has been there and Indianapolis has been robbed by the landlords along the route of their horses. When the contractors are willing or willing to pay their bills we may expect the receipt of intelligence.—*Rep.*

Letter of Sympathy.—The following applications are asked by the War Department for the defence of the Northern frontier and the preservation of neutrality, viz: $3000 to pay the 3000 militia called into service on the Canada frontier for three months; $80,000 for travelling from and returning to their homes, and $300,000 for various objects of supply,—15,000 for contingements.—$7,500 for the surgeon's department.—arms and equipage $16,000. The whole is estimated to be the cost of calling 3000 men three months. Six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars the people of the United States must pay, in order that Mr. Mackenzie may flourish as an important personage, and Mr. Rensselaer Van Rensselaer make a fool of himself.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

The Government deposites were withdrawn from the U. S. Bank, because Gen. Jackson declared that they were unsafe there. For greater security, a part of them were deposited in the (broken) Commonwealth Bank, of which all the Directors but one gave a bond to indemnify the Government from loss. All who signed the bond, it is said, failed before the bank did.—Now is government to look for indemnification?

A REWARD OF DISOBEDIENCE.

"We have a tremendous gale last night," observed Mr. Thompson to his son, as he entered the breakfast-room. "I fear we shall hear that it has done great damage to the ship

[illegible]mas has just told me," replied Lewis, "that there are two brigs on the sands off Goodwin light; and only think, one large vessel that sailed with the tide is totally wrecked She, too, was on the sands, but succeeded in getting off: however, she was so much injured that before she could put back again into harbor, she went to pieces, and all on board perished." "Put on your hat," said Mr. Thompson, "and we will walk to the pier; we shall be back before mamma is ready for breakfast." Lewis readily obeyed—not that it was his usual custom to do so, for, like many other little boys, he was very headstrong, and preferred gratification to complying with the wishes of his parents; but curiosity now urged him, and he eagerly accompanied his father.

They soon beheld a dreadful spectacle. The sea was still agitated in a frightful manner, and the wind continued to blow very high. All was bustle and anxiety among the sailors and fishermen, and the bodies of several persons lay extended on the beach. Lewis shuddered. "Oh, pray let us go back!" he exclaimed; but before his father could make any reply, the attention both was attracted by the piercing lamentations of a poor woman, who was kneeling by the side of a boy apparently about twelve years old, and wringing her hands in an agony of distress. "Oh, Ned, my son," she sobbed, "and is it come to this! I knew you would always have his own way;" and other words which she repeated several times. Mr. Thompson turned to one of the spectators and asked the cause of her words.

"Why, your honor," replied the fisherman to whom he addressed, "that poor boy was out there, Lord have mercy on him. They says a sad wilful lad; he was very fond to go to sea, but neither his father nor mother were willing, for he was their only child, and not very strong. All they could say however, was of no use—nay, perhaps it made him still more determined to have his own way; so last night, while his father was gone out with the mackerel boats, he went on board the Resolution, and sailed away. No one knew any thing about the matter. His mother was looking for him the greater part of the night, almost wild with fear; and his dead body has just been hauled in with those other poor fellows."

"Awful!" murmured Mr. Thompson. Lewis was unable to endure the scene longer, Lewis withdrew his father's hand and drew him away. He did not attempt to speak a single word as they walked home; and when seated at the breakfast-table, his looks shewed so much distress that his mother anxiously inquired if he were well. Lewis returned no answer, but, rising from the table, threw his arms around her neck, and for some time wept violently: "Oh, mamma," at length he cried, "I have seen such a sight and heard such cries—Oh, I shall never forget them! forgive me for being so naughty and obstinate as I have often been, and I will never, I think, will I disobey you again."

Mrs. Thompson looked at her husband for an explanation, which he in a few words gave her.

"Yes," said he, as he concluded his affecting narrative, "thus has God thought to punish this breach of his holy command, which enjoins us to 'Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land.' The sea, at His word, opened her mouth, and swallowed up the disobedient child, almost in sight of his parents, and made his fate an awful warning to all who, like him, are tempted to forget the plain and sacred duty they owe to their parents."

National School Miscellany.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 31, 1838.

Fayetteville Market.—Sales of Cotton are brisk at 9¾. A lot of extra fine sold this morning at 10 cents.

Latest from Liverpool.—We are obligingly furnished by a house in this town with the following letter by yesterday's Express mail from New York, containing advices several days later than has been received here in any other way. Our news slips did not come to hand yesterday morning, and to-day the Express mail failed entirely:—

"NEW YORK, January 27, 1838.

This morning the packet ship Philadelphia from London is coming in—advices are received from her overland, but no letters are yet up—she sailed on the 27th ult. from Portsmouth, and brings London dates to the 25th and Liverpool to the 23d. The details are not ample—but she reports more activity in Cotton—sales 5000 bags per day at higher prices, say ⅛ to ¼.

There has been some business doing in Cotton here yesterday and to day, without any excitement Desirable lots are bought freely when obtainable at fair prices. There is but little confidence felt here in the stability of the Liverpool market—our present prices are thought fully high enough to risk shipments"

Success to Manufactures!—We have derived the most heart-felt satisfaction from the evidences which have so rapidly accumulated for two or three years past, that the people of North Carolina are awakening to a sense of their true interests, and the advantages of their position, by engaging in the Cotton Manufacture. Quite a respectable number of Factories are already in operation in different parts of the State, others are now going up, and others still are projected: so that we have much reason to look forward to the period as not far distant, when the extent of works of this description will entitle North Carolina to be ranked among the manufacturing States. At no other point in the State will the facilities for the successful prosecution of such works compare with those possessed by our own Fayetteville. Possessing within her limits and the immediate vicinity, cheap water power, sufficient for hundreds of thousands of spindles,—labor and living cheap—the market for a rich back country which produces the raw material and provisions in abundance, as well as for the sale of the manufactured goods,—the location of Factories at this place will save a heavy expense of freight and transportation which they must encounter in most other situations, either at the North, or in the back country. They therefore enter into the competition for the sale of their goods with a decided advantage, which is made perfectly manifest by the complete exclusion of Northern Yarns from all this region of the State, since the Factories have gone into operation here.

We have heretofore had occasion to mention Mr. Mallett's Factory, which, with 1500 spindles, has been in operation for nearly two years, with results entirely satisfactory to the proprietor and the public.

We have now the pleasure of stating that the Cross Creek Mills, owned by Messrs. Benbow & Co., from Guilford County, in this State, commenced operations last week, with 528 spindles, which will be increased to 2500 as rapidly as the machinery can be brought into use. We have been presented by these gentlemen with a specimen of their first manufacture of Yarn, which is of an excellent quality and handsome appearance. We understand it is their intention gradually to introduce Looms into their Mills, for the manufacture into cloth of the greater part or the whole of their Yarn. These gentlemen are practical working men, their machinery new, of the latest improvement, and highest finish, justifying the expectation of that complete success which has heretofore attended similar works here and elsewhere.

We have also the pleasure of stating, that a company has been formed, the site fixed on, and the incipient steps taken, towards the speedy erection of a Woollen Factory, on Cross Creek, nearly in the centre of our town, and that it is expected to go into operation during the next Fall.

And last, but not least, that the Rock Fish Manufacturing Company, whose movements have been retarded by the pressure of the times, unanimously resolved, at a meeting last week, that their extensive works shall be pressed with all possible expedition. It is hoped that a portion of their machinery may be brought into use in all next Fall or Winter.

These are cheering signs. They indicate the realization of those hopes which have long been entertained of making Fayetteville what nature emphatically intended her for, a manufacturing town.

"A. B." and "Juvenis," in our next.

The Jail at Rockingham, Richmond county, took fire, as we are informed by a correspondent at that place, about noon on the 20th inst., but by timely and well directed efforts, sustained but little damage. The fire was communicated by means of a hole in the flue of the chimney, through which sparks found their way to the roof on the inside. Had the Jail been burnt, we are informed that the west end of the village could not have escaped destruction, as the wind blew strong in that direction.

Fire.—We understand that the office of Dr. Bruce, at Carthage, Moore county, which was occupied by him as Clerk and Master in Equity, was destroyed by fire, a few days ago, with all its contents, consisting, among other things, of all the important papers of the Equity Court, $1600 in money, belonging to suitors in the Court, some valuable papers belonging to John B. Kelly, Esq. &c. &c. We have not heard how the fire originated.

Signs.—The Richmond Enquirer and the Washington Madisonian, the leading organs of the Conservative party, are loud in their condemnation of the Sub-Treasury bill; and the Globe retaliates by denouncing the Conservative party as "Federalists," by which the Globe means Whigs. The recent addresses and resolutions of the Conservatives, at New York, Philadelphia, &c. certainly show that they now entertain sound Whig doctrines, having been brought to their senses by the tendency of the Loco Foco measures of *the party*.

We are indebted to Senator Strange for sundry public documents.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of the last week have not been of much interest.—The principal subject has been the Mississippi contested Election, in the House, which has not yet been decided. Mr. Prentiss, one of the claimants, made a very powerful speech on the subject.

The Senate has passed a bill to punish negligence in the management of steam boats, and to prevent accidents.

Mr. Webster and the Globe.—Mr. Webster read to the Senate an article in the Globe, asserting that he had had bills protested by the Commercial Bank of Boston for $10,000 at a time. Mr. W. denied that he had ever owed the Bank a dollar, or that any note or bill of his had ever been protested at that Bank, or delayed in payment.—"Having said this, (said Mr. W.) I may be relieved from making any remark of my own on the character of this publication. I will only read a remark of the Editor himself in the same column which contains the publication, and which remark is in the following words:

"These attacks upon the private concerns of public men, for party purposes, are exceedingly despicable."

So thinks the Editor, and I, for one, concur with him."

The Senate has passed a bill providing for an increase of the Army.

A debate of considerable interest arose in the House on the bill to appropriate another million to the Seminole War. The bill finally passed the House and was sent to the Senate.

Due Bills and Change.—The last North Carolina Journal, in publishing what purports to be a late speech of Mr. Brown in the Senate, on this subject, says,—"Our observation and experience justify the remarks of Mr. Brown in regard, not only to the ready obedience which our citizens have yielded to the laws of our State, prohibiting the circulation of Due Bills, but also as to their comparative exemption from the inconvenience of the want of silver change."

We of course can have but little idea of the extent of the observation and experience of the Editors of the Journal; but we know, and every person engaged in active business in this place, must know, and feel daily and hourly, the inconvenience arising from the want of a sufficiency of change. We know, moreover, that the circulation of Due Bills, or bills under one dollar, never has been put a stop to, but that in a large portion of the State, the prohibitory law is a *dead letter*. It is needless to discuss the question where the facts are so well known.

The Raleigh Standard, too, in republishing the same speech, quotes from the Globe a charge against the "Federal Editors in North Carolina" of misrepresenting Mr. Brown. Now, though we are no "Federal Editor," we have no doubt that the charge was in part intended for us; such being the slang language in which the Globe and its humble followers are in the habit of designating those who do not belong to their own party. We give the charge, as made by the Globe and endorsed by the Standard, a flat denial. We quoted the language of Mr. Brown, as reported in the National Intelligencer, a paper with which, for fair and accurate reports of the debates in Congress, the Globe will not bear comparison. We quoted his words for the purpose of disputing their accuracy, which we did to the entire satisfaction, we doubt not, of all our readers. And until we be convinced that the every day experience of our own senses deceives us, we cannot do otherwise than repeat that Mr. Brown was either ignorant of, or misrepresented the state of things in his own State. But it has suited Mr. Brown's purpose to issue a new version of his speech, which he publishes in the Globe of the 15th of January, though the speech itself was delivered on the 21st of December. In the interval, he saw that his statements were denied and disproved, and he then writes out a speech essentially different from the first report of it, which we verily believe was the correct one.

The following is the paragraph in the "unspoken speech," relating to the subject:

"Mr. B. said, that while many other States were at this time suffering great evils, from having permitted the issue of small bills, the present condition of the State of North Carolina, in reference to this subject, was a practical proof of the wisdom of her legislation, in having suppressed them. Some years since, great evils had been experienced among her citizens, from the issue of small notes by individuals and corporations; in consequence of which, her Legislature had passed a law prohibiting it, and imposing severe penalties on those who violated it. The effect of this has been to introduce among her citizens a large portion of specie change, which was, he believed, still retained in circulation, notwithstanding the suspension of specie payments by the banks. It was true, that some inconvenience had been experienced for the want of change after that event occurred, but he was gratified that the moral sense of the people of the State was strongly opposed to the illegal issue of small notes, and was in favor of sustaining the law prohibiting a practice so injurious as well to public interests as to public morals."

If Mr. B. refers to the issue of bills under $1, by individuals and corporations other than Banks, there he is in the main correct. But we believe there is no ground for the supposition that the people are opposed to the circulation of 1 and 2 dollar notes of our Banks. Party spirit has effected that change in our currency; but, like many other changes of the party, it is another instance of a change without an improvement.

Canada.—The war does not appear to have been brought to a close, by the evacuation of Navy Island, as the accounts since received fully prove. The Patriots appear to have changed their ground merely, without abandoning what appears to us to be the hopeless contest. See particulars.

The papers in New York are complaining loudly of the scarcity of money, produced by the refusal of the Banks to loan, or to issue their notes. They are endeavoring to bring about a resumption of specie payments, and until that is effected, they cannot extend relief to the public.

The Exploring Expedition.—It seems difficult to get a commander for this expedition. Capt. Kearney, the one last appointed, has resigned, being dissatisfied with Mr. Woodbury's arrangements.

A compliment to Mr. Gaston and another to Mr. Bedford Brown.—The New York Express, in repelling a charge of the Richmond Whig, that the North does not do justice to the public men of the South, says:

"How untrue is it, that all but a few *Southern men* receive nothing but abuse from the Northern press, at least so far as we are concerned! Has Tazewell, Leigh, or any of that class of men been abused by us? We cannot make demi-gods of many of the modern Catos and Scipios on the Virginia stage, and the Whigs would but sneer at us if we did. When North Carolina has given us a statesman, a Gaston or the like, has not the whole Union honored him,—but the worthy people of that worthy state would laugh loud enough to make us hear them even here, if we made a Patrick Henry of Mr. Bedford Brown. All the eminent men of South Carolina have received the most exalted tributes in the North to their talents. We of the press cannot think very well of Mr. Pickens, who thinks to inflate himself by attacking the Editors of the country, when the Editors of either of the papers in Richmond have far more capacity to represent a District creditably in Congress than he has. To Hayne, Hamilton, McDuffie, Preston, Thompson and Legare, we see no unkindness in the Northern Press, but it cannot be expected that we can *whip the snake* after John C. Calhoun, in his Cretan labyrinth of political doubling and twisting, though never a word is said that he has not ability.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Put the Saddle upon the right Horse. In your account of the "attempt to murder," in last week's Observer, you say, "That it appears to have been produced by an occurrence on the same evening, at a gambling table, at one of those sinks of iniquity, a Grog Shop!" and then ask the question, "When will our County Court do its duty towards the suppression of these nuisances?" I answer, when the Commissioners of the Town cease to recommend the applicants to the County Court. X.

Post Offices in North Carolina.—Mechanics' Hill, Moore county, and Stone Hill, Granville county, *discontinued*. Nathaniel Bivens appointed Postmaster at Richardson's Creek, Anson county; Jonathan R. Webb, Merry Hill, Bertie county; and Malcom McPhail, Bolivar, Robeson county.

General Jackson's Opinions.—We copied, some days ago, as news which our readers were entitled to know as well as others, an article from the Nashville Banner, giving a statement of a certain conversation reported to have been held by General Jackson, in which he was said to have declared the downfall of Mr. Van Buren's Administration. It is due to truth now to state, that the promised *proof* of this fact has failed, the person relied upon to prove it having stated that he only spoke of it as rumor, which he did not himself believe to be true. This statement of *his* conversation is flatly contradicted.—But, as the case stands, it is clear that he either did not say what was imputed to him, or that he now equivocates. In either case, the report of the said conversation of General Jackson is not sustained by proof. So states, in substance, the Nashville Banner of the 11th instant.—*Nat. Int.*

New Orleans, Jan. 23.

The steamboat Marmora, Claiborne, master, from Natchitoches, with a full cargo of cotton, together with the steamboat Cumberland, nearly light, was entirely consumed by fire this morning, at half past 2 o'clock. The steamboat Chickasaw which was lying near the others, received considerable damage in her cabin. The cause of the fire is unknown, which is said to have commenced aboard the Marmora.

Supreme Court.—Peter Patterson, of Cumberland county, and Thomas C. Miller, of Wilmington, have been admitted to the practice of Law in the Superior Courts.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company was held on Monday last, in this City. We hope to be able, in our next, to publish the Report of its indefatigable President. In the mean time, we state that the deliberations of the Stockholders were characterized by great unanimity.—The old Board of Directors were re-elected without opposition. The Resolutions necessary to enable the Board to take proper steps for providing ways and means to prosecute the work vigorously, were *unanimously* adopted. Resolutions were also adopted, showing a firm determination, on the part of the Stockholders, to extend the Road South from Raleigh.

The work has been executed, thus far, with unusual despatch, and is now in rapid progress. The Stockholders were informed that TEN MILES of the Road will be used in March, and that FORTY-EIGHT miles will be completed by the first of July, or sooner. The remainder of the work to Raleigh is under contract, and a large number of hands are employed.—*Ral. Register.*

The Steam Boat Collision.—We learn that the case of collision on the high seas, between the steamers North Carolina and Pulaski, has been decided in favor of the former, by his Honor Judge Lee.

Charleston Courier.

A street rencounter lately took place in Jackson, Miss., between Mr. Robert McDonald and Mr. W. H. Lockhart, in which McDonald was shot with a pistol and immediately expired. Lockhart was committed to prison.

About as cool a piece of impudence as we have heard of for many a day, is the proposition of Mr. Blocher, a Loco Foco delegate in the Assembly of this State, from Allegany County, to authorize the Treasurer to purchase specie with which to pay the members of the Legislature, and himself, of course, among the number, their per diem.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Important Discovery.—We learn from a source entitled to credit, that the rock which constituted the underpinning of the Stokes jail lately burnt, are lime rock, and that the quarry from which they were taken in sight of Germanton is supposed to be inexhaustible.—*Carolina Patriot.*

County Court.—Our County Court is now in session. We learn from the Clerk that the docket is more than five times as large as it ever was at any previous term. There are 304 cases on the *Appearance* Docket, and 405 on the *Trial*.

Voice of Sumter, (Alabama.)

Effects of Conscience.—The Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, informs us that he received a few days ago, by mail, a letter enclosing $120, and requesting him to place the enclosure to the credit of Mr. S——. The letter was without date, and signed "*Restitution.*" The writer, we presume, had, under dire necessity, weakly swerved from the path of strict honesty, and defrauded Mr. S—— of the amount now deposited; for it is impossible to believe that one whose moral principles have impelled him to atone for an error known only to himself, perpetrated the fraud from a love of gain or a propensity to dishonesty.

Newbern Spectator.

A Case in Point.—The Louisville Journal of a late date says: "The Government demands specie and specie alone for all its tens of thousands of debts. Now, if some millionaire, some man of immense fortune, with numberless large debts due to him throughout the community, were to demand their liquidation in specie, would he not be loaded with curses and banished from society? And ought not a Government, guilty of the same oppressive course of conduct, to be visited with the people's hisses and execrations?"

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal says:—"Our city has been recently the theatre of numerous crimes and outrages. On Saturday night a man in a broil had his skull fractured with a brick-bat. Yesterday a brute shot his wife dead with a pistol. On the same day a man was stabbed and robbed of a small sum of money. On Sunday night an attempt was made to fire the house of Judge Jones."

The Pork Trade.—It is remarked, in the Cincinnati Republican, that the number of Hogs already slaughtered in Cincinnati and its vicinity, this season, exceeds that of any preceding year. The greatest number of Hogs killed in one season, heretofore, is 160,000. It is estimated that the number which will be slaughtered this season, will exceed *two hundred thousand!*

These are the Times to try Men's Soles.—An exchange paper tells of a man who had worn out four pair of boots in two months, all in trying to collect the money to pay for them!

MARRIED,

At Lyrias, the seat of Wm. S. Ashe, Esq. near Wilmington, on Wednesday morning the 24th inst by the Rev. Mr. Drane, Doctor S. GRATZ MOSES, of Bordentown, New Jersey, to Miss MARY PORTER ASHE, eldest daughter of Col. Samuel Ashe, dec'd, late of this vicinity.

DIED,

Departed this life recently, near Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., Mr. DANIEL McCORMAC, in the 78th year of his age. He was born in the Highlands of Scotland, in the shire of Inverness, town of Ilroid He came to America with his father when only eight years old, and settled in the county where he died.

He bore through life an unblemished character, and has left on the hearts of his neighbors, amongst whom he has spent a long life, a lasting and enduring impression of his moral worth and purity of purpose. But few men could look back with the eye of retrospection on the deeds of their past lives and find less to censure or condemn, or could say with him that they were without a single enemy During almost the whole of his life he has adhered, with untiring diligence and zeal, to the precepts of the Gospel Religion was his favorite theme; it absorbed all his thoughts, regulated all his actions, and, like a rich stream, flowed through all his pathways down to the grave. His religion was not circumscribed by the walls of a Church, but was visible in all his walks, teaching him that he owed a responsibility to his fellow-mortals as well as a responsibility to God, especially to the friendless, the pennyless, the fatherless and the widow. He was plain, open and unsuspecting, with generous and magnanimous feelings, and an unaffected goodness of heart; with sympathies always ready and active, and easily called forth by distress of every shape—never turning aside from suffering humanity, however repulsive the garb it might appear in.

He terminated his earthly existence with a firm belief that death was only the starting post of a new existence, where he hoped to be clothed in the attributes of a purer and diviner nature, be an associate of angels, and a partaker of that happiness which eye has not seen, ear has not heard, nor has it entered into the heart of man to conceive. What is life without immortality? Where is its importance? It seems to have no moral. It is a mystery—an enigma that cannot be solved The old, the young, and those in the middle of life, when they have reached the end of their allotted days, will all assure us that life at best is but a dream, that ends no one knows where;—a shooting star—a lightning in the heavens, that is gone before we have time to say it lighteneth.—We spend a brief and comparatively momentary existence on earth, of bitterness, anxiety and woe, in search of earthly happiness, which proves at last to be nothing but a mocking delusion—a retreating shadow, caught only at the grave.

[COMMUNICATED.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Jan. 28th, Steamer Clarendon, Capt. Rothwell, with Jack Downing in tow, with Goods for George McNeill, D. B. Robinson, B. Beach, M. R. Willkings, T. Sandford & Co., Yarbrough & Ray, Hooper & McLaurin, T. S. Lutterloh, Mrs. S. L. Smith, James Baker, G. W. Ragland and Gardner & McKethan, of this place; and for T. D. Crane, R. M. Saunders, H. A. London, W. Chyneworth, R. Tucker and J. Small, of the interior.

Also, on the same day, Sandford & Co's boat Pink, with a full load of Molasses, Coffee, Cheese, Oranges, &c. for C. T. Haigh, Yarbrough & Ray, and owners.

☞ The members of the Fayetteville Independent Company, and Cumberland Troop, are requested to meet at the Town Hall on Saturday evening next at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Celebration of the approaching anniversary of the Birth day of the "Father of his Country."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JANUARY 31.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 10	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 25
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3½
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16a25
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1 10	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$6 a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 25
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST received, 25 hhds Molasses, new Crop,
60 bags Cuba Coffee,
25 casks Cheese.
For sale by
THOS SANDFORD & CO.
January 30, 1838. 78tf

Notice.

THOSE having claims on the County of Cumberland, who have not listed them, will do well to do so, as the Committee of Finance will be in session on the 1st February, and a few days afterwards.

JONATHAN EVANS. }
C. P. MALLETT, } Committee.
HENRY ELLIOTT, }
January 29, 1838. 78 1t

Morus Multicaulis,

THE Subscriber can supply persons desirous of engaging in the cultivation of Silk, (by far the most profitable culture that can be attempted in this vicinity) with a few thousand thrifty Chinese Mulberry Trees, if applied for before the last of March, at the rate of $15 per hundred—about half the price asked for them abroad.

The superiority of the Chinese to the other varieties of the Mulberry, consists in its being the best food for the Silk Worm—its ease of cultivation and ready growth in poor land, and the facility with which the leaves may be collected.—A child of ten or twelve years old, can gather more leaves from the Chinese in a day, than two grown persons can from the common Mulberry of the country in the same time

Instructions in the method of cultivation will be furnished to those who may wish them

BENJ'N ROBINSON.
Fayetteville, Jan. 30, 1838. 78 3

For Sale.

EIGHT THROSSLE FRAMES with 132 dles each, for spinning Warp, with necessary preparation, such as Cards, Drawing Frames, Speeders, Picker, Cans, &c. ready for work. This Machinery is all new and of first rate work, being made by Goodwin Clark & Co. of Paterson, New Jersey. I would sell the whole or part at cost, and if required, I would give a credit of one and two years, with six per cent. interest, the debt being sufficiently secured

H HUMPHREYS.
Greensborough, January 23, 1838. 78 3
N. B My object in selling is to make room for Looms, having 1600 Spindles running without them.

A Mother's Request,

JUST received, and for sale by E J Hale. The popular little work, by a gentleman of this town, has nearly passed through its first Edition although it has been published but two months

NOTICES OF THE WORK.

From the Presbyterian.

These Letters form a very suitable gift to young ladies. The sentiments are just, and practical, and are well calculated to improve the heart and amend the life.

From the Christian Mirror.

These Letters are forty three in number, and treats very fully on personal religion, its necessity, commencement, progress, and evidences, on principles and habits, the moral virtues, &c. &c. It is one of the best books for youth, especially female youth, which has issued from the press for some time. Its theology is sound, its directions and counsels safe and scriptural. They are all exhibited with great care and faithfulness, and evidently with an attendant feeling of responsibleness throughout. The father, the scholar, the christian every where appear. The style, while it is perspicuous and intelligible, is, at the same time as refined and even elegant as the best instructed and most cultivated young lady could desire. If we were to undertake to account for this combination of excellencies, we should attribute it to the fact that here is no *borrowed* character. The cases and the relations are not *supposititious*. It is a *real* father addressing *bona fide* children, at weekly intervals, while absent from him at School.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company,* At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton.*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Boundre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T GOULD, Secretary.

Agents.

New York City, Henry Thomas, 48 Pine street
Baltimore, John G Proud & Co
Fayetteville, N C., Starke & Pearce.
Charleston, S C., John C. Holcombe.
Hamburgh, S. C., George Parrott.
Savannah, Padelford, Fay & Co.
Darien, P. R. Yonge & Sons
Milledgeville, Iverson L. Harris.
Macon, Charles Day.
Columbus, Arthur B Davis.
Wetumpka, Ala., Seth P. Storrs.
Montgomery, do, Stickney & Wilson.
Irwinton, do., Field & Morgan.
Mobile, do., Fielding Bradford.
Tallahassee, Florida, Robert J. Hackley
Apalachicola, J. Day & Co.
New Orleans, Francis Ganahl.
December 1, 1837. 73tf.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS.

THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
No. 35, Nassau Street,
NEW YORK

OFFERS for sale a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention.

New York, Jan. 9, 1838. 78 11w

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes

WILL be sold, at the Court House in Smithville, Brunswick County, on the first Monday in March next, the following pieces or parcels of Land, to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1836, and cost of advertising, &c viz:

40,000 acres on Waccamaw River, belonging to the heirs of Patrick Henry.

Also, 100 acres on Waccamaw River, belonging to the heirs of Thomas Sessions

WM. HANKINS, Sheriff.
January 20, 1838. 78-2w

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM H. BEATTY.

Bladen county, January 1, 1838. 75 tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL

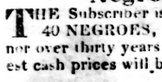
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN HUNT

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
5 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

500 PACKAGES
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock, which comprise a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Caps and Shoes,
Drugs and Medicines, Crockery, &c.

Which we offer at low prices for Cash, Produce or undoubted Paper, *at wholesale.*

NOTT & STARR.

December 7, 1837 70 3m.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.
350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

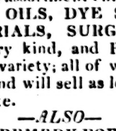
Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Sphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

$100 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, and **HARRY**, the property of Maj Gideon Seawell.

The above Slaves escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, Sc. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying them to their owners, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for both the above named Slaves or Fifty Dollars for either, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that they may be gotten by their proper owners or by the Subscriber. It is believed that they will make their way back if not taken, to their former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov 23. } 70tf.

A TEACHER Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Ravenscroft Academy are anxious to employ a first rate Classical Teacher, to take charge of that Institution, situated in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. No one need apply who can not come highly recommended; and for such an one, it is believed the situation will be found highly desirable. The services will commence on the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board,

RO. STRANGE, Pres't.

Nov 25, 1837 69tf.

Due Notice.

NOTICE is hereby again given to all persons indebted to the Estate of John M. Dobbin, dec'd, that further indulgence cannot be granted; and that all accounts unsettled on the first of February, 1838, will *necessarily* be placed in the hands of the officers of the law.

JAMES C. DOBBIN, Ex'r.

December 16, 1837. 72t1F.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

TEACHERS.

Rev. R. W. BAILEY—*Principal.*

Miss HOOLE—*Teacher in English, Geography and Mathematics.*

Miss BAILEY—*Teacher in Music, French and Latin.*

Miss McINTYRE—*Teacher in Drawing and Painting.*

November 8, 1837. 66tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANAC,

TURNER & HUGHES'S

North Carolina ALMANAC,

AND THE CROCKETT ALMANAC,

FOR 1838,

For sale by E. J. HALE.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, just received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56 tf

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

100 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES, (a superior article

16 hhds. MOLASSES,

Jan 2 THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq. dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

SHOE & LEATHER STORE,

MARKET SQUARE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Large STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Comprising a very general assortment.—Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c &c. All of which will be sold low for Cash.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES manufactured from the best materials.

PELEG PEARCE.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

Mountain Butter.

JUST received from Grayson City, Virginia, 5000 lbs. prime BUTTER, put up by the Messrs. Hales, and for sale by

C. J ORRELL.

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street

Fayetteville October 30. 1837 65 tf

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished

O. G PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837 65tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

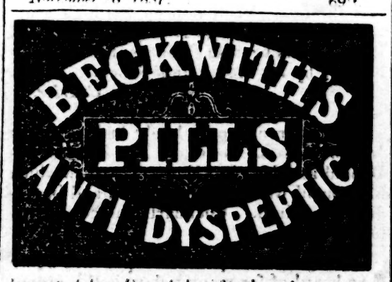
E. J HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837 69tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

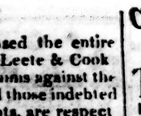
Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 17th inst., a negro man who calls his name GEORGE, and says that he belongs to Thomas Rice, of Union District, South Carolina. Said negro is about six feet high, stout and active, 23 or 24 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

N. B. This negro has since stated that he belongs to Thomas McGee, of Person County, N. C.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Dec. 19, 1837. 72tf.



ANSON HOTEL, WADESBOROUGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased that well known and long established PUBLIC HOUSE, on the North East corner of the Public Square in the town of Wadesborough, inform their friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

Their TABLE will be supplied with the best the Market and surrounding country affords.

Their BAR with the choicest Wines and Liquors, Foreign and Domestic.

Their STABLES spacious, and bountifully supplied with Grain and Provender of all kinds, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledge themselves that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may call on them.

☞The Cheraw and Salisbury Line of Stages arrive and depart every day from the above Hotel, except Sunday.

STURDEVANT & MURPHEY.

December, 1837. 73 3m

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that Miss Emeline Norton, from Berlin, Connecticut, has taken charge of a Select School in Wadesborough, N. C. She comes highly recommended (by gentlemen of the first respectability,) as an accomplished Lady and Scholar, capable of instructing in Latin, French, Geometry, Drawing, Painting, and Botany, and all other branches usually taught in female schools. She has had several years experience in conducting the education of young ladies.

The healthy, elevated situation of the village added to the high tone of morals which pervades the community, renders it a desirable location for the education of youth. For terms, &c. apply to

THOS. D. PARKE.

Wadesborough, N. C., Jan 8, 1838. 76 3w.

N. B.—Board can be had in respectable families.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

AN assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, raised by David Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted to be of the crop of 1837, for sale by

S F. HAWLEY.

January 17, 1838. 76 3tp

$10 Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the night of Wednesday the 3d instant, a sorrel MARE, having three white feet and a large blaze in the face, in good order, 7 years old next Spring. I have reason to believe that she was stolen by a white man named William Crumpler, who was in the neighborhood on that day, and was seen two days afterwards riding through the town of Fayetteville. Crumpler is a middle sized man, between 30 or 40 years of age, wore blue cloth clothes, and a mouse colored hat. He formerly lived in Dooly County, Geo., and it is possible that he may aim to go there again. I will give the above reward for the recovery of the Mare, or a reasonable sum for any information that may enable me to get her. I hope the rascal will be apprehended and brought to justice

JOHN H CRUMPLER.

Sampson County, Jan. 12, 1838. 76 3tp.

Editors in South Carolina and Georgia are requested to put the public on their guard by copying the above.

WILMINGTON Saddlery Warehouse.

THE Subscribers are continually receiving additions to their extensive Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Harness, Trunks, Collars, &c. &c. from their Manufactory at New Haven, Conn., which enables them to furnish all kinds of work in the line as cheap as at any similar establishment in the Country. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at the old stand, formerly occupied by JOHN A. TAYLOR, 3 doors East of the Court House in Market Street.

HOTCHKISS & MIX.

Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 21. 73-6w.

N. B. Particular attention paid to ordered work and repairing. A fine lot of Coach and gig Lamps, just received as above and for sale very low.

H. & M.

Notice.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec'r Term, 1837, I will expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of March next, the following pieces or lots of

LAND,

Or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due, and all incidental expenses, viz.

TAX

1 Lot improved, North street, by Jno. Douglass, $1 50
1 do do. Lower Fayetteville, by Rebecca Howell, 1 25
1 do do do do Estate Jno. Parker tax of '35 and '36, 3 78

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838. 76ts.

SELLING OFF
AT PRIME COST.

THE undersigned, some time since gave notice that he would sell the remainder of his stock of GOODS at cost and charges. He now gives further notice, that he will sell his stock at prime cost, for cash; and a very small advance on their New York cost, on time, to good men.

December 26, 1837.

WM. S. LATTA.

P. S. Those indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply with this request, may by the 1st of February next, expect to be called on by the officers of the law.

73 3m, WM. S. LATTA.

$50 REWARD.

THE above will be given for the apprehension and safe delivery of a negro boy ALBERT, who made his escape from the Jail of Marlborough District, S C. on the 22d inst. Albert is about 25 years of age, six feet high, slender built, thin visage, dark complexion, and of forward and confidential address. He belongs to Mr. Alexander Townsend, late of Robeson County, N. C. who resides between Lumberton, N C and Harllesville, S. C, where it is supposed he may lurk. Albert is accustomed to lying out, and says that while out before he had frequently walked the streets of Fayetteville with a waggon whip in day time.

M TOWNSEND, *Sheriff M D*

Bennettsville S C., Dec 28 1837 73-4w*

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74 tf

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838, The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by JOHN McARN.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds prime retailing Molasses.

THOS SANDFORD & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**

Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.

Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

☞A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.

B BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given B. BEACH.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship

October 3, 1837. 61tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT, at the expiration of three months from this date, application will be made to the Bank of Cape Fear for the reissue of a Receipt for Three Hundred Dollars, being for the second, third and fourth instalments on five Shares of the Stock of said Bank, subscribed by Leuco Mitchell the original Receipt having been lost or mislaid.

L. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, Nov. 14, 1837 67-3m.

☞The Editor of the Salisbury Watchman will please insert the above three months and forward his bill to this office for payment.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6 4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6 4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

313 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837 35tf

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by A. Munroe, for purposes therein named, the Subscriber will, on the 10th day of February next, at the Court House in Carthage, Moore County sell at Public Sale, on a credit of twelve months,

THREE LOTS,

In Carthage, including the comfortable and convenient Store House at the South East corner of the Public Square. Also, a certain tract or parcel of LAND on Wet Creek, about 17 miles South West from Carthage, where the said Munroe resides, on which is a very comfortable Dwelling, Store House and Out Houses, principally, or all framed buildings, and a valuable TAN YARD.

This Land lies in a healthy section of country is watered by several valuable Springs and is a desirable stand for a Country Store.

CORN'S DOWD, Jr., Trustee

December 16, 1837. 73-6t.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, [illegible] States, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jas Baker, Tom Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, Fayetteville.

To Families.

JUST received and for sale by E J HALE, FAMILY PREACHER,' or domestic illustrated and enforced, in eight Discourses, by Rev R W Bailey

Molasses, Cheese, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 Bbls Prime N O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 26

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasant Dwelling, on Gillespie street, [illegible] possession given on the 1st of October.

C. P. MA[illegible]

July 26, 1837.

NEW BOOKS.

ERNEST MALTRAVERS, Bulwer's novel; The Token for 1838, the Pickwick Papers, 4th vol; The Annuals; Nicks; Miss Leslie's Pencil Sketches; Modern Society and Modern Accomplishments by Miss Sinclair, daughter of Sir John Penny Magazine; Fielding, by the author of Maine; The Wife at Home; Young Lady's Young Wife's Book; Grund's American Almanac for 1838; Combe on the Constitution of Man; Todd's Sabbath School Teacher; American Constitutions containing the Constitution of North Carolina; &c. &c.

Received by E. J.

December 12 1837

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Matthew Mills Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court. All persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM C. DRAUGHON, Jr.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of LEETE & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL [illegible]

Fayetteville, January 27.

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant BAROUCHE, nearly new, brass mounted, original cost [illegible] will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS SANDFORD

June 20, 1837.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, envelope containing directions for use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN

June 1, 1837.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be for rent one year. Possession given on the 1st of January next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD

July 22, 1837

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell makers in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive orders for all orders for their Bells of any size, to be cast which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Plantation Bells of superior finish and tones. Orders promptly attended to and information given by

JAMES MA[illegible]

N B. They will warrant their Bells to stand; if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, would here inform those wanting the above stones they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the stones to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C J ORRELL

Brick Buildings,

Fayetteville, Sept 20, 1836

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Vegetable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. H[illegible]

December 6, 1836.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, an excellent Well of water in the Garden. Apply to JOHN [illegible]

May 17, 1837

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the late firms are requested to settle the same with Thos W Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney

GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B RHODES,
EDM'D BLAKE

Sept. 1837.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. H[illegible]

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. H[illegible]